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The Redskin

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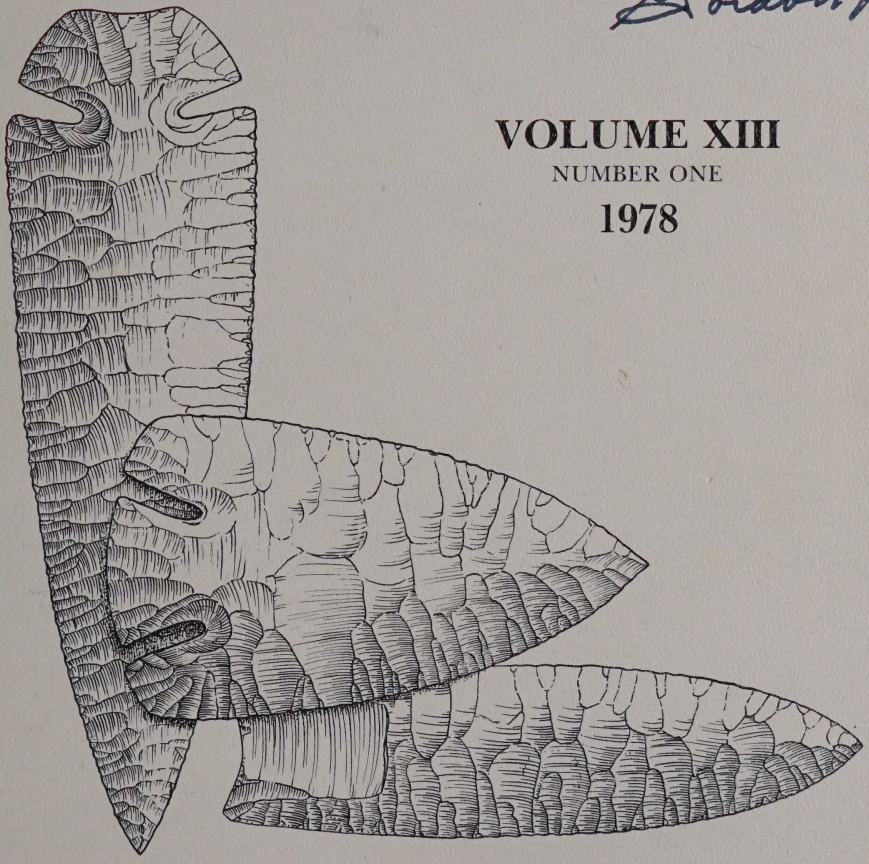

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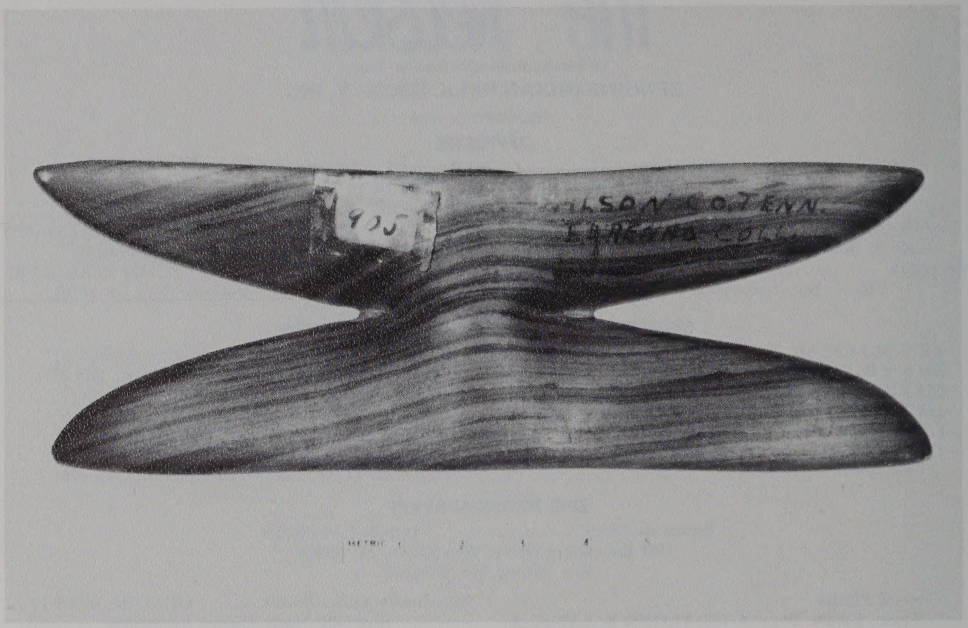

An ultimate example of the rare reel type bannerstone found in Wilson Co., Tennessee. The material is blue banded slate. It's size is 5¾ x 1⅞ inches.

from the collection of
Clemmons Caldwell, Danville, Kentucky

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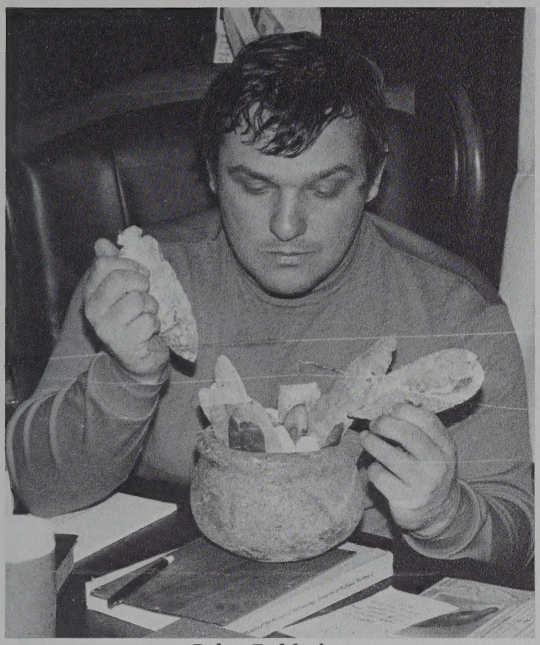


John Baldwin

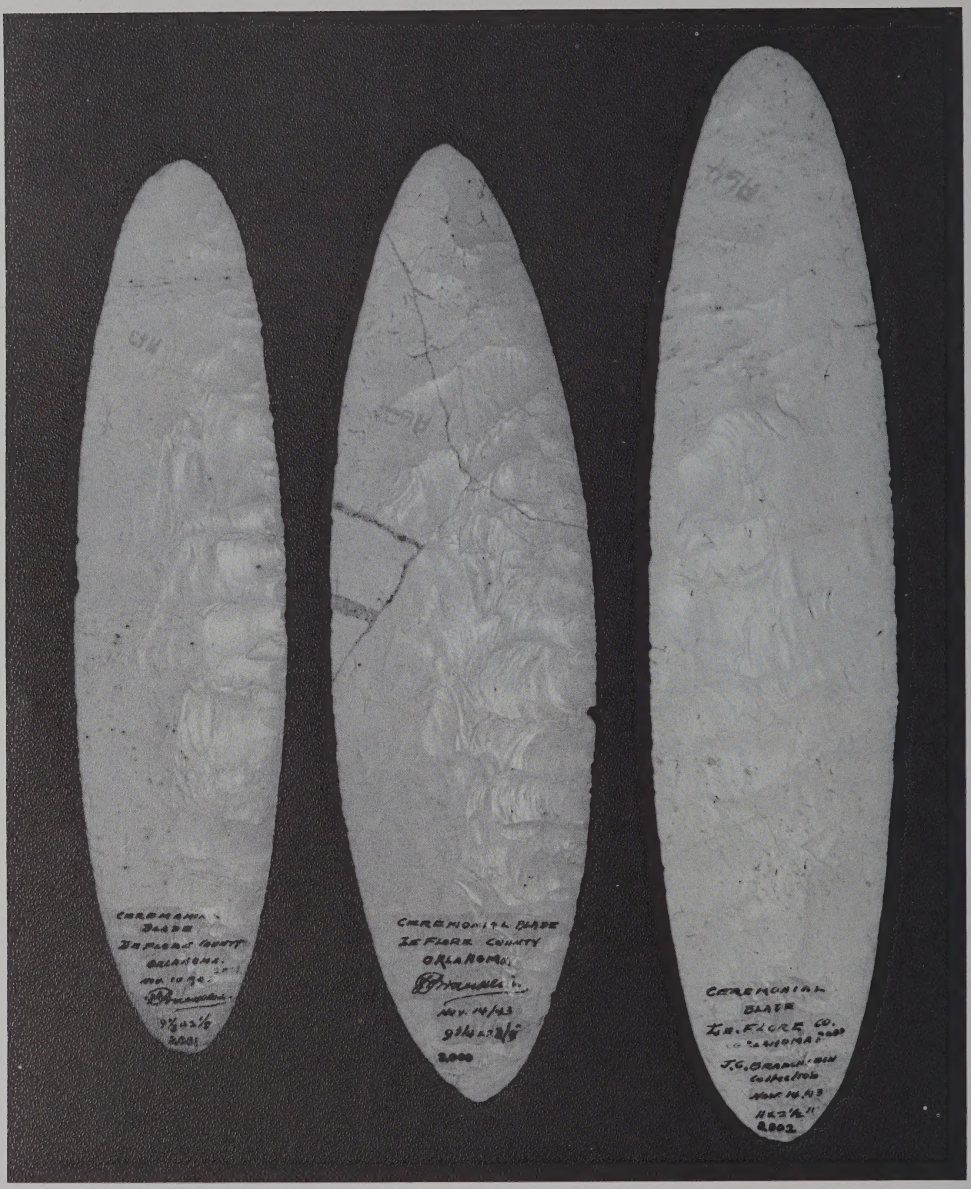
The Redskin

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The officers of the *Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc.,* are very pleased and proud to announce the appointment of Mr. John Baldwin as the new editor-in-chief. Mr. Baldwin has been a student of archaeology and Indian relic collecting for several years and assumes the task of editor with many fine qualifications. He has written and published several books in the field of archaeology and is presently compiling material for a publication on "Michigan Barbed Axes."

Mr. Baldwin devotes his extra time from his personal business of Michigan Confectionary Brokers on the study and collecting of prehistoric artifacts. His specialty collecting is fine flint and birdstones. He attends all meetings when possible and his judgment is sought and respected on the validity of questionable pieces.

Mr. Baldwin has assured the officers and directors of *The Redskin* he will offer our readers a quality and informative publication and published on time. He solicits articles from all members and especially photographs of quality material for publication in *The Redskin.*



Three of the finest Spiro Mound blades. They are made of Kay County chert, a very high gloss cream to white pink. Found in LeFlore County, Oklahoma, they were originally collected by J. G. Braecklein. These flint artifacts possess it all, size (9½" to 11"), beautiful material and the finest workmanship.

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

Three giants made from the increasingly popular Ohio flint ridge chalcedony. The stemmed adena was found in 1890 in Crawford Co., Ohio and has spent many years in oldtime collections. The adena blade is from LaGrange Co., Indiana and is probably the best of its type. The archaic bevel is one of the longest of its kind not to have been beveled. Found in Ohio, it was originally collected by A. T. Wehrle of Newark, Ohio.

from the collection of
John Baldwin, West Olive, Michigan

This is the longest of the Spiro blades pictured on page 4.
We chose to show it actual size
so you can enjoy it's magnificence.

This copper eagle was excavated from a mound on the M. C. Hopewell farm in Ross County, Ohio, in 1891 by Warren K. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead led an archaeological exploration of mounds to produce material to provide an exhibit for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in the late 1890's. This effigy was displayed as a relic of prehistoric man then known as the "mound builders." Today these people are recognized as the Hopewell culture of the Middle Woodland period of approximately B.C. 200.

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

SOME PROBLEMATICALS

William S. Fowler — Barrington, Rhode Island

Analytical reports usually deal with objects that have been judged useful in various ways to the people of their time. In archaeology they are referred to as artifacts — generally are made of stone, less frequently of other more destructible materials such as bone, horn, shell, or ceramics. And of course, on occasion, artifacts may be made of various metals in areas where they were derived from natural deposits, or in regions where they appear as imports. But in all such cases, artifacts have acceptance because of their presumed specialized functions in aboriginal activities. Right or wrong, such evaluations should be based upon logical deductions. From such study, conclusions are reached that add some reality to what otherwise would be lifeless reports of artifacts in unnamed indeterminate forms. Not that superficial guesses should be entertained as to what such artifacts may represent, but rather that well-conceived thoughts about their probable uses as a result of careful analysis should represent acceptable postulations for further study.

However, in the course of inspecting specimens found in various collections, often it is impossible now and then to place certain artifacts in what seem to be reasonable categories. Instead, they appear as imponderables, commonly referred to in archaeological parlance as Problematicals — and as such, they have high frequency. Perhaps, because of strange shapes that do not fit into any approved classification, they have always excited much speculation as to what they could have been, and how they might have been used.

It is the purpose of this report to place before its readers illustrations of a number of Problematicals, all but one on display in the Bronson Museum, with such information about them as is available. Lack of reliable interpretation of their probable functions points to the shortage of knowledge, so far attained, concerning the activities of New England's prehistoric settlers. For example, in the weaving of finely woven mats for the temporary covering of wigwams, or the coarser put-together rush mats for grave linings or floor coverings, the exact implements involved and the way in which they were used are only partially understood. Or in fine, exacting leather work, such as the making of moccasins — for which there must have been a continuing demand — little has been learned about their manufacture, both as to the specialized tools required and how they were manipulated. Furthermore, we continue to be somewhat mystified as to how certain effigy carvings were utilized during the last two culture periods, whether in religious ceremonies or otherwise. And then there is the tantalizing question of what kind of artifacts were involved in marriage rites that presumably existed in one form or another during cultural development in this part of the Northeast. These and many more activities intimately connected with aboriginal living may have required artifacts that as yet have not been identified — may perchance be hidden among unresolved Problematicals. These artifacts that await discovery of clues toward revealing what they are, should, it would seem, be exposed for study in the hope that at some time, in some way, knowledge of their domestic or industrial uses may be learned. In the meantime, their true identity continues obscure, with their actual functions left to the mercy of speculation.

From various examples of Problematicals, only a few have been selected for study. It is

hoped that they may arouse speculation as to how they were used — illustrations of them seem especially useful in emphasizing their unfamiliar shapes (Figs. 1 & 2). Some of them can be identified as having forms that resemble familiar objects. Other, however, seem strangely shaped with little to suggest their functions in a primitive society. As far as is known, all 23 exhibits were recovered as surface finds from New England sites in the general area encompassed by Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In one or two cases, the kind of stone material used may suggest that these few are imports from regions outside of this area, either by the aborigines themselves, or in later days by collectors — will be so noted in their descriptions.

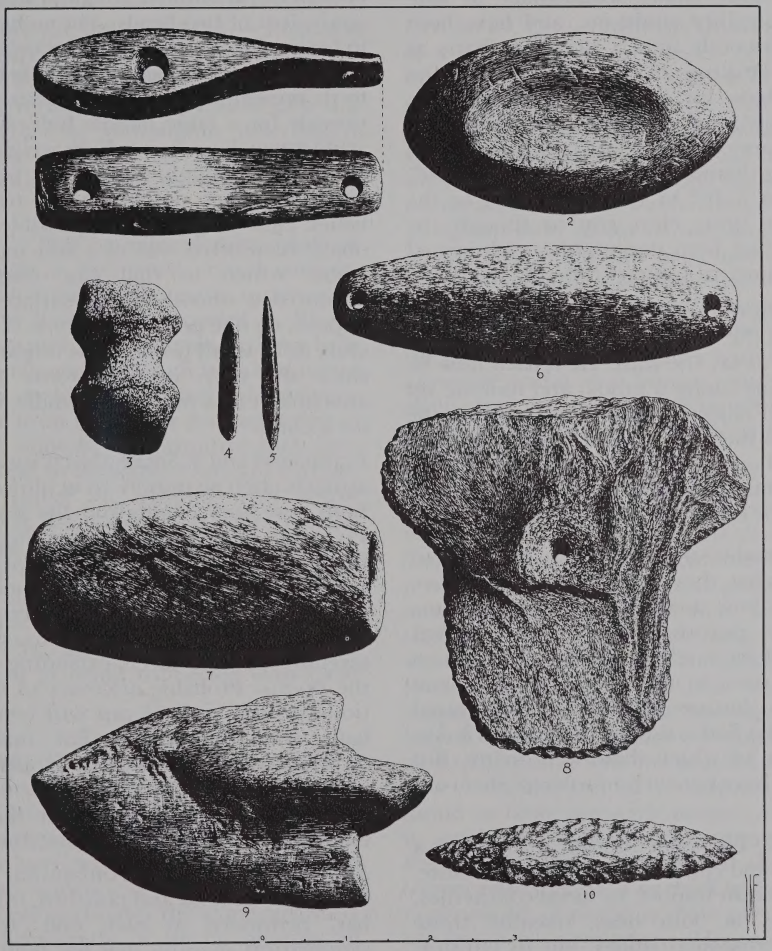


Plate A. VARIED PROBLEMATICALS. 1, Multidrilled Bar; 2, Eliptical Concaved Stone; 3, Small Full-Grooved Stone; 4,5, Slate Pin; 6, End Drilled Bar; 7, Hollowed Cylinder; 8, Tongued Slab Perforated; 9, Fish Effigy; 10, Double Pointed Spike.

DESCRIPTIONS OF 10 VARIED PROBLEMATICALS (Plate A)

Exhibit #1. This Problematical exhibits perhaps more unusual traits than have ever come to the writer's attention. It is on display in the Bronson Museum together with another perforated bar, as close in size and shape to the illustrated one as hand work could produce. Both are made of a fine grained, gray stone, sedimentary in substance, possibly sandstone, and have been ground smooth into a peculiar shape as shown. Drilling of the holes seems too evenly done for primitive workmanship. Strangely enough, the 2 deepest holes show an even taper from one face to the other, with changing diameters of from 7/16″ to 5/16″, and from 5/16″ to 1/8″. Entrances to the holes are quite clear cut, as though the drilling had been done with an elongated metal reamer in Contact times.

As told to the writer by the finder of these artifacts, the account of their recovery is unusual to say the least. He related how he was fishing along a brook, and looking up saw small objects on top of a boulder in the middle of the stream. His curiosity aroused, he waded out to the boulder and found these 2 Problematicals were the objects that had caught his eye.

No reasonable thoughts have emerged to suggest what these stone bars might have been, and how used. That they served some important purpose seems amply evident because of the carefully located holes, in two different sizes. It may be that they are not aboriginal, but are the work of some colonial settler, who had a use for them in a Yankee invention, of which there were many. But would he have known how to shape them out of stone?

Exhibit #2. This is an unusual artifact from a Rhode Island collection; is made of steatite, and may be an import. Its facial concavities, appearing on both sides, resemble those found in Discoidal stones, but its eliptical shape with nearly pointed ends makes it dissimilar. Obviously, it could not be rolled in a game of chance like the circular Discoidal gaming stone. However, since it is symmetrical and ground smooth with a polish, it has the appearance of performing an important function, possibly as some kind of yet undiscovered gaming stone.

Exhibit #3. This artifact is a chunky, deeply worked, full grooved small stone. Although it resembles a miniature Full Grooved ax, it falls short by not displaying a cutting blade. Instead, both its top and bottom reveal blunted, irregular surfaces, the equivalent of two heads. The stone appears to be granitic in color and substance, with its groove having first been pecked, then ground to its present depth. This suggests intent to provide for a large handle haft. If so, this artifact may have been a light weight, hafted hammer, although absence of percussion wear on either poll seems to refute this belief. However, it may be possible that the object hammered was of a soft nature like wood, which in that case might have produced a smoothed-over surface such as appears on one poll. Probably, it is not a toy club, as its small proportions might suggest, since the deep central groove indicates attachment of a man-sized handle, too large for a child.

Exhibits #4 and 5. Small objects such as these artifacts often go unnoticed in plowed fields. Both were surface finds from the Marshfield-Plymouth area. In appearance they suggest finely worked stone pins, one of which has several incised marks across one of its facets. Made of slate, they have been ground by lengthwise abrasion, which has produced several elongated facets extending between the points. Probable discovery of the functions of this kind of pin will continue to baffle future researchers. For, inability to scrutinize primitive methods in operation, as used in the making of skin garments, for which pins like these might have been employed, will always be a deterrent.

Exhibit #6. Here is an unfamiliar form of a carefully ground and polished, thick stone bar, perforated at each end. It reveals symmetrical shaping that has been reduced from a thick central area down to thinned drilled ends. Lengthwise facets slope either way from a central high ridge, appearing on opposite sides. The bar is made from what

appears to be a reddish-brown sandstone that is fine grained. It is unlike any known local stone deposit in this area, and may be an import — possibly Eskimo — although derived from a Rhode Island collection. C. C. Willoughby in *Antiquities of the New England Indians,* p. 302, Fig. 143, C, shows a similar perforated stone, as used by the Eskimos, rigged for line fishing with the line attached to one hole, and hook to the other. Since the bar is not flat — instead is ribbed centrally — it probably would not have been attached to another object. Instead, it may have been used separately as a line sinker, either as Willoughby describes it, or possibly with the line running through both holes before attachment of the hook.

Exhibit #7. This cylindrical tube, made of steatite with a variegated crystal content, unlike that from local steatite quarries, is reported to have been recovered in Rhode Island, but may be an import. A large hole about ¾" in diameter extends from end to end with both openings revealing enlargements as though from wear. The drilling seems to have been done by the primitive stick-and-sand method by abrasion. Outward surfaces of the cylinder are ground with polish resulting. It has a four facet overall shape that tapers slightly toward each end. How this large and heavy artifact was used is beyond our comprehension. Its bulky proportions and weight that seem unsuited for use as an atlatl weight, would eliminate it as being connected with spear throwing.

Exhibit #8. This oddly shaped artifact is carefully worked with ideal symmetry from a relatively thin slab of argillite about ½" thick. Its edges are percussion chipped all around with little variation except along the broad top, where evidence of wear is noticeable. A 3/16" hole perforates the stone, centrally located. Apparently, a liberal amount of pecking of the area was followed by drilling with a stone drill from both faces in the usual primitive fashion. Its shape suggests it was intended for a planting implement, either as a hoe or a spade. But if this is so, why the hole? It would have been out of position and unnecessary as a thong support, and yet it represents care and deliberate intent in its central position. The wear that is present on the edge of the broad end seems confusing, since no wear appears on the narrower tongue projection, which seems more likely to have been the bit, if indeed this artifact is a tool.

Exhibit #9. Quite obviously this is the effigy of a fish, but without incised markings to outline eyes, mouth, or gills. It is made of what appears to be hard steatite that has been extensively ground into shape, with smooth surfaces extending overall. It may have been intentionally worked to typify the wide proportions of a sunfish; was recovered from the Hingham area. As for its use, large effigies of this kind could have been used in burial ceremonies as part of the grave goods. In such an event, a fish effigy might have served with the belief that its spirit would help supply the dead one in the hereafter with sea food. However, so far as is known, not one large effigy has appeared in primitive osseous, or secondary cremation burials in this area.

Exhibit #10. Among surface finds an exhibition at the Bronson Museum, recovered from North Attleboro camp sites, is this strange double pointed spike. Meticulously chipped, it is made of sedimentary stone, possibly hard metamorphosed argillite that is ferrous tinted. With quite a thick body, it tapers abruptly to thinned edges, and lengthwise to carefully pointed ends. This beautifully shaped artifact is of a rare form that defies a logical interpretation. If it were made for use as a spear point, why the pointed ends that have been chipped to a sharpness seldom found in large projectile points? As a knife it would be useless, since serrations are negligible. It has the extended shape of a copper nose spike, but its thick body proportions would, of necessity, have prevented its use for such an ornament. Here again, one is left to wonder what function such a well-made stone spike could have had — its deep yellowish color may have had an impelling appeal that had much to do with its selection and ultimate use.

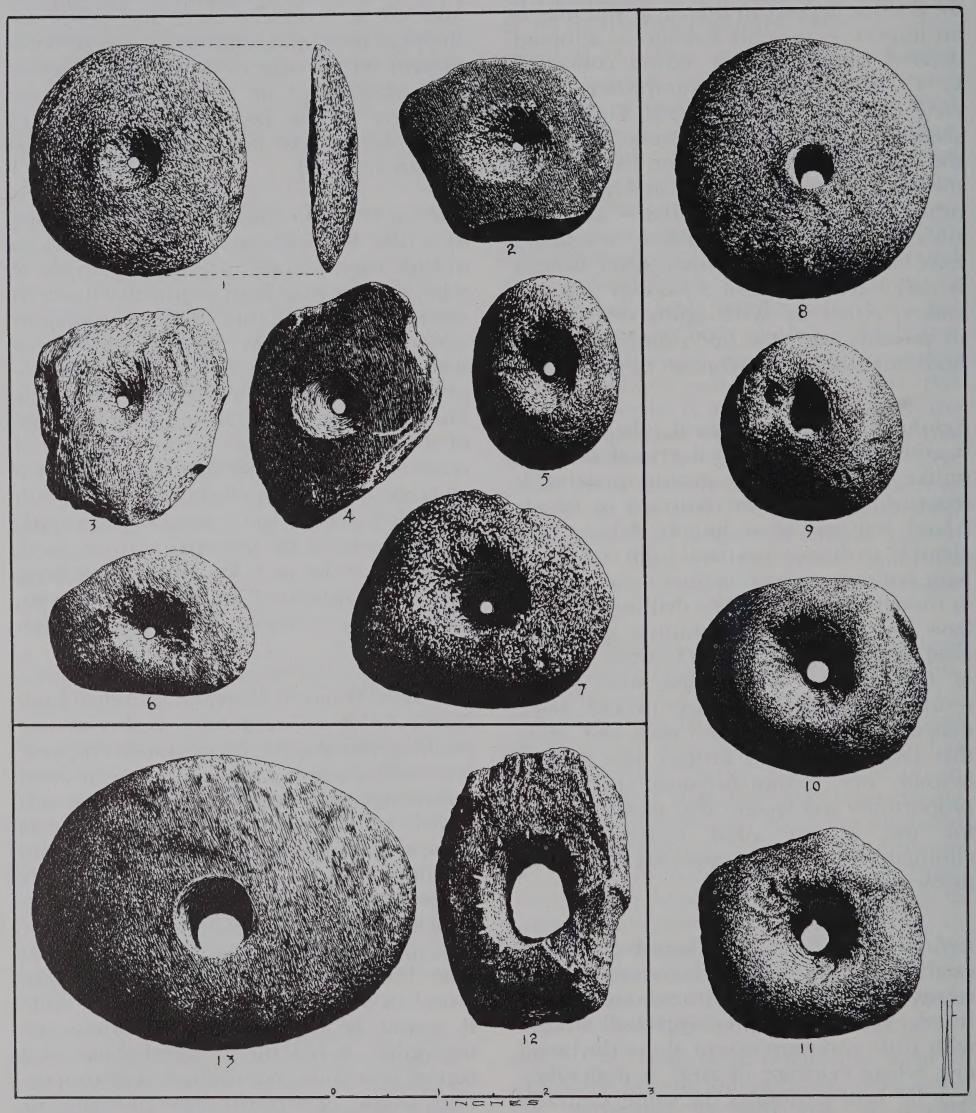


Plate B. PERFORATED PROBLEMATICALS. 1-6, Small Hole, Light Wt. Pebbles; 7, Small Hole, Heavier Wt. Pebble; 8-11, ¼″ Hole, Circular Spindle Wt. Pebbles; 12, Large Hole, Decorated-Edge Chipped Stone; 13, ⅜″ Off-Center Hole, Pebble, Worn Surface.

EXAMINATION OF 13 PERFORATED STONES (Plate B)

This last group of Problematicals has been perhaps the most provocative in causing various guesses about their functions in prehistoric times. The fact is, from all available excavated evidence in which these Perforated stones — sometimes jokingly referred to as Doughnut stones — have appeared, they may first have been used as early as the Early Archaic. However, there is enough evidence to indicate that they continued to be made for some definite purpose throughout the Late Archaic at least. But it is questionable if they had a continuing use in the following Ceramic-Woodland period.

After making these generalized statements, it is important to observe that, while all of these more or less circular pebbles — usually made of sandstone or argillite — have a single perforation somewhat centrally located, the stones and holes are of different sizes. Also, the holes may have been made in several different ways, either by pecking through from opposite faces, or by drilling with a stone drill, or with stick-and-sand by abrasion. It seems possible that such differences may denote variations in the specific function pertaining to each type. Furthermore, evidence is lacking to designate in what order these types may have evolved through the ages, or whether all had a similar age provenience. Therefore, at this point it is only possible to divide them into groups, each with different traits — some groups may be represented by a single specimen only, because of a limited supply.

Various suggestions have been advanced as to how the pecked-out hole type was used, one of which may have been influenced by C. C. Willoughby, *Antiquities of the New England Indians,* p. 302, Fig. 143, f. He illustrates one of these stones with the caption that it is a net sinker, used by the Hupa Indians of California. Whether this should be a valid reason for assigning a similar function to this type of Perforated stone of the prehistoric Northeast is questionable. Such widely separated artifact similarities have often been traced to parallel invention, with no diffused relationship.

As a matter of record, evidence uncovered in this eastern area seems to refute the net sinker theory. For example, on Minisink Island in the Delaware River near the Water Gap, closely associated with recovery there of a Stage 3 pot in a plowed field, appeared many side-notched pebbles of a size suitable for net sinkers. These notched stones used as net sinkers seems valid, as there is historic-supported evidence — *The Sinclair Expedition to Nova Scotia In 1398,* F. J. Pohl, p. 20 — to suggest that use of nets apparently was not introduced in this coastal area until about A.D. 1400 — the age of Stage 3 pottery. Furthermore, absence of Perforated stones in any such quantity having a pottery oriented relationship is lacking, so far as is known. An isolated recovery now and then of a Perforated stone is made at excavated camp sites, but usually in the Late Archaic zone of occupation, long before the probable introduction of nets. Add to this the frequent recovery from plowed fields on river sites of casually chipped side-notched pebbles or stone spalls, to the limited appearance of Perforated stones, and probability of the former being net sinkers over the latter becomes the more convincing.

Exhibit #1-6. Included in this group of Perforated stones are light weight, flat-faced sandstone pebbles having ¼″ to ½″ thicknesses. In all but Exhibit #1 natural irregularities of pebble outlines have not been altered — Exhibit #1 has been worked into a circular disc with a thickness of about¼″. All of these examples have a small ⅛″ hole, centrally located. In every one except Exhibits #4 and 5 the hole has been produced as a result simply of pecking through from opposite faces — the hole in Exhibit #4 and 5 appears to have been made after the pecking by reaming on both faces with a stone tool of some kind. Because of the light weight and tiny hole of these artifacts, it may be just possible that they served as some form of pendants. When, however, this type of Perforated stone is made from a heavier and larger pebble like ¾″ thick Exhibit #7, its use might well have

been in fishing as a line sinker, probably not as a net sinker.

Exhibit #8-11. Perhaps these 4 Perforated stones are the most interesting, since their several traits suggest a new possible way they may have been used. In Exhibits #8 and 9 the centrally located hole is 5/16″ to 3/8″ in diameter, and has been drilled from one face by the stick-and-sand method by abrasion. Exhibit #8 is a flat faced ¾″ thick circular pebble, while Exhibit #9 is a bulkier pebble, smaller around and with a 1⅜″ thickness. The hole in each is such as to furnish support for an inserted spindle. As now seems likely, these artifacts and others like them may have been used as a balance wheels on stick drills used in the stick-and-sand method of drilling, known to have been frequently utilized in perforating stone and other materials.

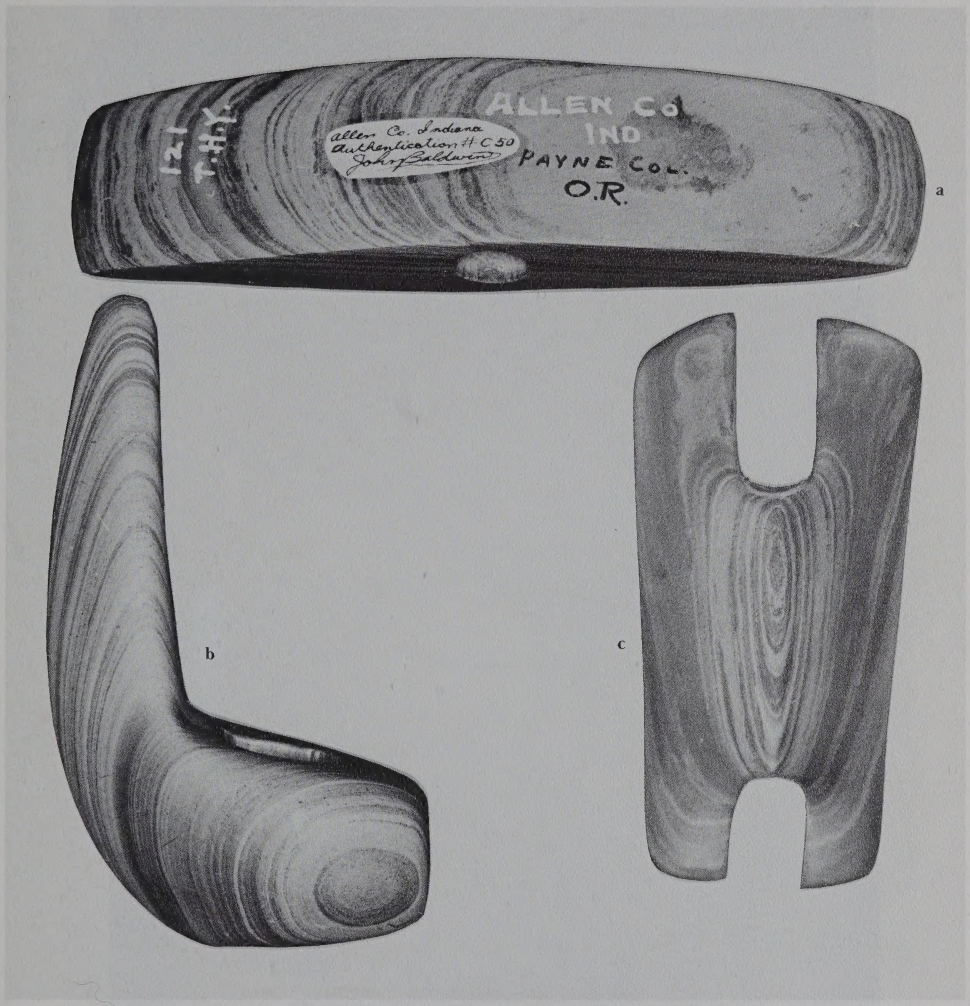
This thought was prompted after reading about recovery at L'Anse aux Meadows on the northern tip of Newfoundland — the probable site of "Vinland," as reported in *Westward to Vinland* by Helge Ingstad, p. 214 & plate 446 — of a soapstone spindle-whorl. This 1½″ diam., flat, curved-faced, circular perforated stone is identical to one found in Greenland, as used by the Vikings in spinning wool. With this discovery in mind, an idea began to emerge that perforated circular stones like the four in this group might well have served a similar purpose as balance wheels, not on spindles for spinning wool, of which there was none, but on spindles used in the stick-and-sand method of drilling. Recently, with evidence brought to light, it now is evident that this way of drilling was widely known and used. Small 3/16″ holes were drilled deeply in not only stone but other materials such as horn. Also, larger holes up to ⅝″ were frequently drilled in stone atlatl weights during both the Early and Late Archaic ages. With a Perforated Stone such as Exhibits # 8 and 9 wedged on a spindle drill, manipulation of it in the hands of its operator might have been improved — such as overcoming occasional binding of the wooden drill as the work progressed.

With this possibility in mind, other less obvious Perforated stones may have been used similarly, such as Exhibits #10 and 11. These somewhat circular ¾″ thick, flat-faced specimens with ¼″ holes first pecked then drilled with a stone drill could probably have been used for balance wheels on more slender stick drills, as used in perforating pipe stems.

Exhibit #12. One is left to wonder how this particular Perforated stone was used. It has a large irregular ⅜″ hole that was made through its central area by pecking, mostly from one side. Made from a chipped spall of a hard sedimentary stone, it has 9 notches around the hole edges on one face, as shown in the drawing. It has an uneven thickness of about ¾″, with edges chipped as though to prepare it for hand usage. Such an artifact has been thought by some to have been employed as a shaft straightener in the making of arrow and spear shafts. This is not impossible, but, as experienced by the writer in actually making projectile shafts, is an unnecessary implement aid. For he found that shafts may be easily bent and made straight by finger manipulation, while still green, as the work of scraping progresses. Just what other uses a perforated stone of this kind might have had are difficult to imagine, and yet this large holed stone tool must have been made for some important function.

Exhibit #13. This specimen is relatively large and heavy; is made from a flat-faced pebble 1″ thick. It has a ⅝″ hole made by the stick-and-sand method of drilling that in this case is not centrally located. All surfaces of this pebble show wear, as though from rubbing, but without any rough facets showing as evidence of hammering. Since the hole is located off center, it is difficult to imagine what possible function this Perforated stone could have had.

These different examples of Problematicals, as presented in this paper, will furnish some idea of how much is yet to be discovered about primitive activities. But with an inquiring approach to archaeological investigation, little by little progress may be expected. One new tool after another may be suddenly identified to lift the veil of ignorance, if we are willing to candidly espouse interpretations logically conceived.



(a) Double-edged bannerstone found in Allen County, Indiana in 1862 by Lee Adams. Material is green/black banded slate. Length 5⅜ inches.
Certificate of Authenticity Register No. C50

(b) A 4¾ inch bannerstone of geniculate form with oblong shaded perforation. Material is green banded slate.
Certificate of Authenticity Register No. G7

(c) A 3¾ inch banded slate bipennate bannerstone that was found near Bluffton, Indiana in 1854.
Certificate of Authenticity Register No. B49

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

Six fine slate types. Top left to right, quadriconcave Adena gorget, Madison County, Indiana. Expanded center Adena gorget, Liking Co., Ohio. Biconcave Adena gorget, Cass Co., Indiana. Bottom row, Keyhole pendant, Pike Co., Illinois. Anchor pendant, Mercer Co., Ohio. Spine back gorget, St. Joseph Co., Michigan.

formerly in the John Baldwin Collection

Two Michigan Barbed Axe types. Top is the large average shape type made of spotted porphyry. The lower specimen is the small resharpened classic type both originally collected by Frank Pike in the late 40's.

from the collection of
Kermit J. Pike, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

NOTICE

The officers and editor of *REDSKIN* want to print at least one issue per year containing many examples of one type of artifact. The first two specialized issues will be a Dovetail issue and a Birdstone issue. We want to illustrate at least 300 relics each issue. Many members are now sending us material for this. In order to have your material included send it to your *REDSKIN* Editor today.

SPECIALIZED ISSUES

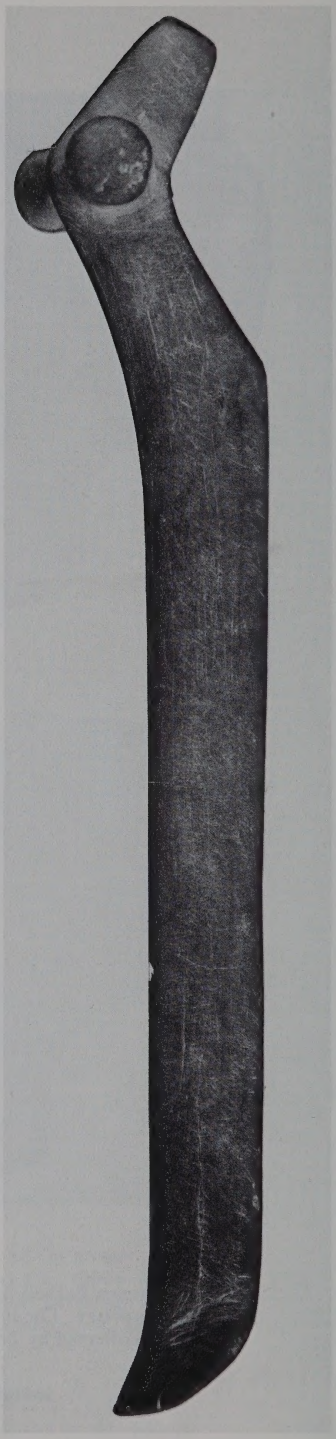
DOVETAIL ISSUE

We are accepting photos of dovetails of the quality pictured on the facing page. The photos should be expertly taken on an 8x10 glossy. Since we are trying to illustrate 300 plus points you must arrange as many as possible in each photo. If you have only one or two doves worth publishing send an actual size photo and we will work it in. Include the location, material, size and owner information.

BIRDSTONE ISSUE

We are now accepting photos of authentic birdstones not pictured in Townsend's BIRDSTONE BOOK. This 300 plus Birdstone issue will be a supplement to the BIRDSTONE BOOK and will record the many authentic birds not pictured there. Send actual size clear photos of each bird. Group shots should be on 8x10 glossy spaced close together. Information must be included.

Send to your *REDSKIN* Editor
John Baldwin
6041 Lakeshore Dr.
West Olive, Michigan 49460



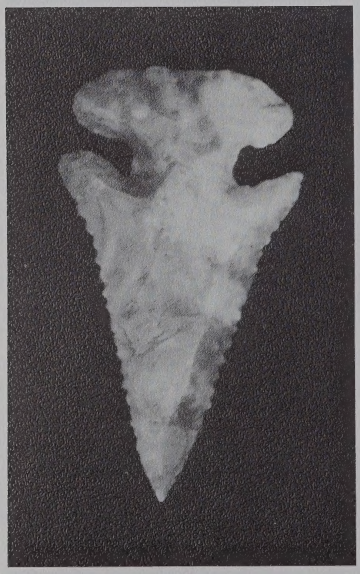
Pennsylvania Birdstone from Perry County. Dug along the Susquehanna River in 1925. This birdstone is 9½" long.

from the collection of
Earl Townsend, Indianapolis, Indiana

Four Ohio Flintridge Dovetails, actual size. Top: Honey colored, Franklin Co., Ohio. Upper center: Orange, yellow, purple and cream, Miami Co., Ohio. Lower center: Red, yellow and cream, Delaware Co., Ohio. Bottom: Yellow, purple and cream, Ohio.

Example 1

Example 2



Example 3

Example 4

Four Ohio flint material E-notches. Story and information on following page.

E-NOTCH

John Baldwin — West Olive, Michigan

These four examples combine all the possible shape traits of the E-notch. Although little has been written about this type it is generally recognized as belonging to the Archaic Bevel and of Thebes families. Associated with the Archaic Period their date would range between 8000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. Some studies suggest later dates, however, a lack of conclusive field data obliges us to use the respective chronology. The fact that most E-notches are beveled (a process of resharpening) indicates that they were used as cutting tools. Examples of the finest quality materials and workmanship have been studies that were resharpened so much that the points were either very small or a rounded nub. It is hard to imagine what functional cutting was done with these points when you hold one that is highly colorful, very thin and displays the highest degree of creative artwork in flint. We can only speculate the many possible answers to the why and what. I would like to suggest that most fine relics were handed down and used for many generations. This as fact, would answer a lot of questions puzzling us about unrelated relics showing up with other cultural material on digs and sites. It would also answer why a blade that started out as a ceremonial might eventually have to be resharpened (beveled) or made into an E-notch drill.

The E-notch has some physical characteristics all its own. First is its name, the origin of which is its notch. A slightly downward notch was chipped in the corners of the blank. This notch was then expanded in two directions away from the center end of the notch producing the notch center point. The expanded notch is the points most recognizable feature. Many old timers referred to this point type as the expanded center notch. Most specimens were worked very thin in blade cross section and display fine secondary chipping and serration. This and the large percussion flaking is visible on all four examples.

Number one displays the Thebes type base and very dramatic needle like point. This was created from the shiny black Ohio flint of the Mercer Flint Vein. It has very unusual small secondary flaking and is very thin. It is one of the finest examples of black flint artwork to my knowledge.

Number two displays the dog ear lobes on the bottom ends of the base. It has the classic outline recurve down each side to the point. The notches are very small at entrance and expand, producing a large E. This point was fashioned from cream and red translucent chalcedony.

Number three displays the finest secondary chipping that reshaped the blade and point into a perfect shape. The points original maker was not as superior a craftsman as the artisan than resharpened the blade. This is verified by the crude secondary chipping on the base. The material is the flint ridge chalcedony that you can almost see through. Note the white inclusions.

Number four displays the distinction of having never been resharpened or beveled. The blue, gray and blending orange flint-ridge material and its perfect shape make this point my favorite. All these points have the polished base as should all authentic members of their family.

These points are found almost exclusively in Ohio and Indiana. Kentucky would rank third and the bordering Missouri, Illinois and Tennessee areas rate the least. I have noted the largest number of fakes are made from the Illinois and Missouri material and labeled from those states. The E-notch has always been a collectors favorite and thus receives the fakers attention.

Many flint types have large numbers of examples that are crude and roughly made. The E-notch seems to be the exception to that. I've examined very few that I didn't feel were once part of the cream of the crop of Archaic projectiles.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS HIT RICH VEIN OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Printed here is the final of four articles published in The Kansas Times newspaper beginning April 11, 1977. These articles were researched, compiled and written by James J. Fisher, a member of the staff of The Kansas City Star Company.

For the American taxpayer who is supporting vastly expanded archaeological research with his state and federal tax dollars, what should matter is not only the dollars spent but the scientific and cultural insights gained.

From a report describing a survey for archaeological remains near Springfield, Mo., October, 1975:

"The brush pile is approximately 10 feet high and 50 to 75 feet in diameter. Weathering and rotting of the debris in the pile has converted it into a weak (sic) choked mixture of dirt, humus, and debris. A brief surface survey . . . collected a horseshoe, a glazed brick, a caster (a small wheel used on movable furniture), three fragments of milk glass, a fragment of blue glass . . . It is doubtful any significant information could be gained by a careful examination or excavation of the brush pile . . ."

From an "Archaeological Study of Aboriginal Settlements and Land Use in the Colorado Foothills," abstracted in Announcements & Index of the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va., Feb. 18, 1977:

"Land use during the entire period (8000 B.C. to 1900 A.D.) appears to have been based on a hunting-gathering strategy. Studies of stone tools and lithic debitage indicate there is little variation in stone tools between sites, possibly representing little change through time in adaptive strategies."

A copy of the first report is available on request from the Federal Aviation Administration office here. It cost the FAA $204. The second study cost $2,551; it is available through NTIS for $10.75 a copy.

Those two reports, among hundreds that federal and state governments are spending millions of dollars on, point up one basic fact about contract archaeology being conducted by professional archaeologists: The public is paying for something it will never, in most cases, see. And if they want to see it, they often end up paying for it again.

Larry Banks, a Corps of Engineers staff archaeologist in Dallas, summed up the situation: "The reports end up on shelves and the artifacts end up in boxes and the public never sees either."

Other archaeologists agree.

"We write technical work for other technicians," said Thomas Witty, Kansas state archaeologist.

"Archaeologists often have a tendency to write in jargon," said Hester Davis of the Arkansas Archaeological survey. "It's a cliquish thing. The only archaeological language we ever learned to speak is the technical one. And there are very few good translations among us."

"Because of the difficulty of getting reports from many contractors (professional archaeologists), almost anything submitted as a contract report was accepted to simply close out the file on the agreement," wrote Rex Wilson, chief of the Interagency Archaeological Service (IAS), which has overview responsibility for government archaeology contracts. "Traditionally, little more than descriptive reports were explicitly required and reports were often accepted without adequate professional critique or consideration of whether they met acceptable contemporary professional standards."

"I didn't make any friends in the archaeological community when I wrote that," Wilson said in a telephone interview from his Washington office. "But it was time somebody said it. With the money we've got, especially under Moss-Bennett (which funds much contract archaeology), there is time enough for analysis of materials and the writing of good reports."

Those reports, especially survey reports of the archaeological resources of an area, are vital to federal managers who are charged with federal and state construction projects. Under a variety of laws and regulations, most of them on the books only since 1966, they are charged with protecting such cultural resources.

Those surveys, done as construction planning begins, generally are paid for out of the funds of the agency doing the construction. Funding for archaeological salvage usually is financed under provisions of the Moss-Bennett law, which allows use of up to 1 per cent of funds for a construction project for excavation, analysis and, ultimately, a report on what the archaeologist found.

Although several hundred projects have been funded since Moss-Bennett was passed in 1974, the reports are slow coming in.

Under rules laid down by the IAS, one copy of the final report (usually 50 to 100 are printed) is to be sent to NTIS in Springfield, Va., where it will be made available to the public either through paperback, a microfiche card, or both.

Only one archaeological project is abstracted in Announcements and Index, published by NTIS twice monthly, between Jan. 1, 1976, and Feb. 18, 1977. There are four other archaeological entries, two translated from German concerning excavations in Upper Austria; a third concerning neutron analysis of sites in the Carribean, and a fourth noting that 18 new abstracts had been added to a federal bibliography of government-funded archaeological investigations. Apparently the latter relate to reports financed by Moss-Bennett money.

The obvious conclusion might be that the government doesn't follow its own rules. It has been charged that if the point of the reports is to make the data available to the archaeological community then the archaeologists who are supposed to be writing them don't really seem to care about disseminating the information that they've found.

Some archaeologists voice other concerns. K. M. Neuschwander, environmental engineer for Utah Power & Light, said: "A curious conflict arises from the people's need to know,' which requires publication of environmental impact reports for public review and comment, and the need to protect archaeological sites. If detailed reports of the surveys are published, the vandals have a road map to the sites; if they are not pub-

lished, it is not entirely certain that the full intent of the law is being upheld."

Ms. Sue Purves, archaeologist for the Corps of Engineers Tulsa district office, said that she is now requiring professional archaeologists to provide a report "that a layman can understand. Something we can print several hundred thousand copies of and distribute in the use areas of the reservoirs we build."

"We also want the technical report and we are demanding higher standards." Ms. Purves said. "There's no way you get a contract and don't show us the progress you are making and where the report stands."

Some agencies are not that particular. The Missouri Highway Commission accepted a report in early March that ran 300 pages and described various rocks discovered at what was called the Shriver site in Daviess County, five miles south of Pattonsburg. That site, excavated at a cost of more than $45,000, was in the path of I-35.

Six reports were given to the commission by the University of Missouri, contractor on the job. The report devotes only 12 paragraphs to an explanation of the site in terms a nonprofessional would easily comprehend.

Ms. Kerry McGrath, highway commission archaeologist, was asked if she didn't find it rather odd that only 12 paragraphs were devoted to an explanation of the site to those who paid for it. "Not at all," she said. She said that nuclear physicists don't have to add a layman's explanation when they do government research. "The same is true here."

Would the report be published?

"No, we can't do that," she said. "If the public wants to see it, they can come in here (the highway commission building in Jefferson City). If we published it, there would be looters."

When reminded that the site already had been destroyed by the archaeological excavation and highway commission bulldozers, Ms. McGrath replied: "Well, yes, but a small part of it may be left."

Later Ms. McGrath said one copy of the Shriver report had been sent to the offices of the Federal Highway Administration in Washington; another to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and four of the reports, all bounded in black, remain at the commission offices in Jefferson City.

1% LIMIT TALK OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS

For the last two years there has been an intense, cross-country debate over how to control academially conducted, publicly funded archaeological studies — generally called contract archaeology.

The debate has been private, usually over the telephone, as federal, and during the last few months, state land managers charged with construction projects have compared notes. No mention of the discussion has appeared in the press or on television because many archaeologists feel that revelations of abuses will hurt the profession.

What they're concerned about is the tendency by some of their colleagues to swallow whole-hog the literal implications of the 1974 Moss-Bennett Act that allows up to 1 per cent of a federal construction project's cost to be used for archaeological salvage.

To the most enthusiastic contract archaeologist, a $100-million reservoir project such as the Meramec in eastern Missouri literally meant a license for a $1-million archaeological dig.

After years of underfunding, the thought of a $1-million dig made some archaeologists'

eyes roll back in their heads. But only for a moment. Then those same archaeologists started writing contract proposals.

"I did one study on some sites that needed salvage and which we figured could be done for $80,000, and a good job for that kind of money," said Larry Banks, a professional archaeologist for the Southwestern Division of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. "Well, we put out bids and they came back. You guessed it. The bids we received were for about $700,000, almost exactly 1 per cent of the project cost."

SALVAGE BIDS OFTEN REACH 1%-OF-COST LIMIT

Those bids in the neighborhood of $700,000 and other bids reaching the 1 per cent limit have been discussed in those telephone conversations, but so have other things, such as the $75,000 contract to do underwater archaeological assessment of coastal waters near a pipeline (the report said there was a pipeline down there — no underwater Indian relics). There have been other complaints over unfinished or incomprehensible reports: Contract proposals that include expenditures of federal funds for capital equipment such as 4-wheel drive trucks; expensing, on a one-time basis, equipment such as sledgehammers, shovels, thermos bottles and hardhats, and use, in some cases, of graduate students to work alone on small contracts (under $10,000) while the professional archaeologist stays back at the university and visits the dig only occasionally.

A common thread of questioning runs through the conversations: "What is a significant archaeological site? And must we depend on the professional archaeologists to tell us that a site is significant and then expend thousands of dollars on a site that contains a few hundred pieces of chert, once worked by ancient man but a site that is like a thousand others and does not advance human understanding of man's roots on the North American continent one iota?"

Federal agencies, led by the Corps of Engineers and increasingly now including the states, are finding that the best defense is a good offense — hiring staff professional archaeologists to give balance to any interpretation of an archaeological site by contract professional archaeologists. Government staff archaeologists are putting archaeological contracting on a business-like basis, setting out the scope of work, what is expected and when it is due.

"It used to be," said Dr. Alfred Guthe, archaeologist at the McClung Museum of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, "that the government had just a little money and they came to the archaeologists and said, 'Here, boys, see what you can do with this.' And some pretty fine things were done. But with all this money (Moss-Bennett and other federal funding programs), well, things have changed."

"Nationwide, there have been problems with individuals feeling this was an opportunity to do anything they want to do and submitting unrealistic budgets," said Charles McGimsey, director of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and one of the movers behind the adoption of the Moss-Bennett Act in 1974. "Most (archaeologists) realize it's not a hunting license to go out and spend the taxpayers' money anyway they please."

"The recent contract riches that archaeologists have enjoyed just aren't going to be there," said Robert R. Garvey, Jr., executive director of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. "Used to be that about half a dozen prime contractors (archaeology departments of major universities) did most of the work. But we're finding that we can go to regional institutions and private contractors. We're widening the base."

Rex Wilson, chief of the Interagency Archaeological Service (IAS) of the National Park Service, the agency with overview of federally funded contract archaeology, says some federal land managers have been buffaloed in the past by the "mystique" of professional archaeology, especially its jargon. "The mystique is gone," Wilson said. "It's purely a business matter."

The Corps is trying to put an archaeologist into every district office, men and women with master's or Ph.D. degrees who can evaluate sites and talk the language of professional archaeologists — and write "scope of work" regulations, spelling out to the professional archaeologist exactly what is expected.

One such document, written for a site in Choctaw County, Oklahoma, by the Corps Tulsa district archaeologist, Ms. Sue Purves, laid down the size of the excavation unit (one or two meter squares) and declared:

"The soil shall be cleared in 10 centimeter levels (unless stratigraphic levels are used) and screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth . . . Data for the following analyses shall be collected: pH analysis, pollen analysis, soil analysis, carbon 14 analysis, osteological analysis, flotation analysis, and archeomagnetic analysis." The requirements also said that the report should be completed in 220 days; the principal investigator "shall be held accountable for statements of significance and conclusions," and the government has the right to inspect the site at "any reasonable time." The contractor, the document said, shall also submit monthly progress reports.

In addition, 25 per cent of the cost of the contract is being held back from the Choctaw site as well as other Corps sites where archaeological salvage is going on.

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONTRACTS AND PURCHASE ORDERS*

Institutions	PROJECTS	EXPENDITURES		
		Archaeology	Other**	Total
K.U.	Little Blue River Channel	$8,700		$8,700
	Little Blue River channel	$5,000	$1,700	$6,700
	Clinton	$3,300		$3,300
	Little Blue Lakes	$37,605	$10,000	$47,605
	Tuttle Creek	$2,000		$2,000
	Little Blue River Channel	$5,400		$5,400
	Kanapolis	$8,650		$8,650
	Tuttle Creek	$11,000		$11,000
Wichita State	Hillsdale	$12,000	$3,400	$15,400
	Hillsdale	$9,400		$9,400
	Gypsum	$700		$700
	Hillsdale	$335,750	$5,000	$340,750
	Hillsdale	$10,000		$10,000
	Hillsdale	$10,000		$10,000
	Hillsdale	$10,000		$10,000
M.U.	Truman	$7,000	$3,000	$10,000
	Truman	$10,000		$10,000
	Truman	$478,499	$26,000	$504,499
	Stockton	$7,000	$1,000	$8,000
Kansas State Historical Society	Perry	$1,000		$1,000
	Onaga	$825		$825
	Melvern	$8,100		$8,100
	Perry	$750		$750
K-State U.	Smithville	$8,900		$8,900
	Smithville	$9,996		$9,996
	Smithville	$69,800	$30,000	$99,800
Illinois State Museum	Truman	$447,852		$447,852
	Truman		$67,770	$67,770
Northeast Mo State	Long Branch	$77,362	$10,000	$87,362
Iroquois Research Institute	Clinton	$44,862	$10,000	$54,862
Southwest Mo State	Levee 246	$2,500	$1,000	$3,500
Various Contractors	Truman		$16,950	$16,950

*Contracts and purchase orders by the Kansas City District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers since passage of Moss-Bennett archaeological legislation, May, 1974.
**Other includes both paleontogical and historical salvage.

"That's one of the best weapons we have," said Jake Hoffman, an archaeologist with the IAS in Denver. "You hold back 5 per cent and you'll never get the report. You hold back 25 per cent and the accountants at the university start screaming at the archaeologist. That's usually the thing that does the trick."

Still, the Corps and the IAS, which last year funded about $6 million of the estimated $10 million to $25 million in archaeological salvage, are only two agencies. There are others. The Bureau of Land Management has more than 100 archaeologists evaluating projects, mainly in the West. But the Federal Highway Administration hired its first archaeologist in December; it funds archaeological salvage at a figure "that is deemed necessary," often exceeding the up to 1 per cent of Moss-Bennett.

There are hundreds of other federal agencies affected by environmental laws that require archaeological survey, at the least, before any alteration of the land can begin. Add state and privately funded land-moving projects under federal jurisdiction, and the amount of archaeological salvage work is staggering, said Bernard Poirier, director of Iroquois Research Institute, Falls Church, Va., a private archaeological contractor.

"The difference is fairly simple," said Buell Atkins, chief of environmental resources at the Tulsa district office of the Corps. There is the academic view — what would be nice to study with plenty of funding and plenty of time. And there is the agency view — what must be done. The two don't really go together.

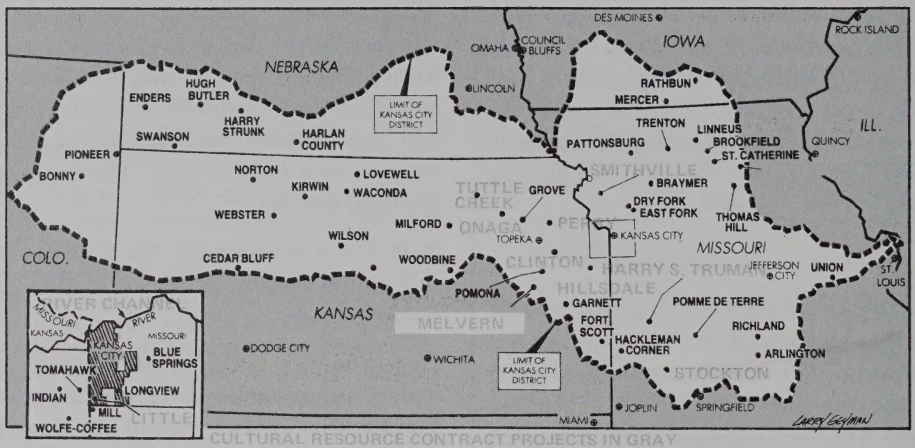
"The Corps is concerned. We want to save the cultural resources of the nation. But we're taxpayers, too."

Paul Veeterick, chief of the division of budget and program development for the Bureau of Land Management, Washington, said the concern should be for preservation and not excavation.

"The real question is what is significant to us? What can we learn from ancient man? Why did certain cultures flourish and then fade away?

"Whether it's a rip-off, well, I just don't know.

"I do know that we've got archaeologists running all over the place and I've got 40 rangers to protect 12 million acres of BLM land in California alone. We're losing two or three sites a day out there — idiots coming in and ripping petroglyphs off the face of cliffs with jackhammers and ruining them. We don't need archaeologists out there for preservation. We need more guys with badges and clubs."



Archaeological salvage sites, U.S. Army Engineers, Kansas City district

ARCHAEOLOGIST SAYS SERIES IS MISTAKEN

The head of the division of American archaeology at the University of Missouri-Columbia said yesterday that articles published by The Kansas City Times about some university research projects "are composed almost entirely of mistaken information."

Dr. William H. Marquardt made the statements at a news conference and in a 2-page prepared statement.

"One is led to wonder if the articles are intended to embarrass the university at a time when its budget allocation is under consideration by the legislature," Dr. Marquardt said.

"Why are Mr. Fisher and The Kansas City Times so interested in discrediting our research program? The motivation for the articles continues to remain a mystery."

Dr. Marquardt referred particularly to the first two of four copyrighted stories written by James J. Fisher, a member of The Times staff, and published in its Monday and Tuesday morning editions.

The second article described an archaeological site explored by a team from the university in 1976 under a contract with the Missouri Highway Commission. The contract called for the salvage of artifacts left by prehistoric Indians at three sites near Missouri City in Clay County. They are on the right-of-way for a rebuilding of M-210 between Kansas City and Richmond, Mo. It is called the "Jacobson site."

PROFESSOR DISPUTES ARTICLES

Dr. Marquardt undertook to refute statements in Fisher's stories, which he interpreted as implying that archaeologists have acted irresponsibly and are becoming rich from manipulation of relatively new federal laws for the preservation of cultural resources.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," Dr. Marquardt said.

"The tone of the articles is particularly disheartening because I, other members of the division's staff and several university officials co-operated completely with Mr. Fisher's investigation. It seems clear that he saw fit to ignore many facts and write instead a largely distorted and unfair account of professional archaeological research and of one particular project, the Jacobson project."

(Specifically, Marquardt said the second article was erroneous in that it stated that the first contract proposal for archaeological salvage, in the amount of $151,296, was rejected, and that a second contract surfaced, virtually identical to the first, except that the figures had been changed to the lower amount of $44,898.

Marquardt said the $151,296 contract was for three sites; the $44,898 one was for one site.

Robert Hunter, chief engineer for the Missouri Highway Commission, said yesterday the $44,898 contract was for three sites, not one as Marquardt said. "It's in the $44,898 contract," Hunter said. "Three sites, not one."

Hunter added that an additional $9,500 requested by the university for excavation at the Jacobson site has been rejected.

Marquardt also said that $15 shovels on archaeological digs are not uncommon; equipment purchased was not abnormally expensive, and crews ate for less than $2 a person a day.

In Kansas City Robert Pearman, managing editor of The Times, said he has studied Dr. Marquardt's statement.

"The general allegation that the series is based on 'mistaken information' is simply ridiculous," Pearman said. "Anyone reading the stories can tell at a glance that an exhaustive amount of research has been done by Fisher and the stories are corroborated with photographs and public documents."

On the specific allegations, Dr. Marquardt's assertion that the second contract at the Jacobson site was the estimate for only one site was disputed yesterday by the chief engineer of the State Highway Commission, Pearman pointed out. Dr. Marquardt's explanation of the circumstances of leaving an open hole on the site were dealt with in the original story with the same explanations given yesterday, Pearman said.

"As to the motivation of the newspaper to bring such matters to the attention of the public," Pearman said, "it stems from nothing more sinister than to inform the public about a law that made large sums of public money available for archaeological research, how much money is being spent and what the public is getting as a result. I trust this is a proper role of a newspaper.

"The Times, after a study of Dr. Marquardt's statement, stands behind Jim Fisher's series of articles and regards the series as a significant national story that will very likely gain attention across the country in the coming months.")

STATE TO AUDIT SPENDING AT M.U. DIG

Jefferson City — The Missouri Highway Commission has ordered a full-scale audit of expenditures by University of Missouri-Columbia archaeologists at the Jacobson site, northwest of Missouri City in Clay County.

Robert Hunter, chief engineer for the commission, said yesterday he ordered the audit after reading accounts of what was expended at the site in a series published in The Kansas City Times.

Hunter said he also has ordered his staff to search for any contracts for archaeological salvage between the commission and the two principal archaeologists on the Jacobson site, Michael J. Reagan, a U.M.C. doctoral candidate, and David R. Evans, manager of the Missouri Archaeological Survey.

Any other contracts between the commission and Reagan and Evans, Hunter said, would be held in abeyance until the audit of the Jacobson site is complete.

"We are going to get to the bottom of this," Hunter said.

The series in The Times has dealt with the impact of vastly increased federal funding of archaeological salvage and the problems federal managers of construction projects are having in complying with many new laws, most on the books since only the mid-1960s.

The second article in the series, which was in The Times Tuesday, recounted how a team led by Reagan and Evans had spent more than $40,000 on the Jacobson site on the bluffs above the Missouri River.

John Baldwin:
Angola, Indiana

Grandview, Wa.
March 14, 1974

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Received your letter asking for pictures of gem points; I had some taken and am enclosing them. All are the same size as the points.' These show up so much better in color. If you can use color pictures, I'll get you some.

I know of no books that are of much help on gem points. There are several books that give age, etc., but just lump everything under cryptocrystalline material, and that includes about anything that will chip.

The books I find the most helpful are, *The Sunset Creek Site*, by Charles M. Nelson, *Report of Investigation No. 47*, Washington State University Laboratory of Anthropology, Pullman Wash. 1969.

The Old Cordilleran Culture in the Pacific Northwest, by B. Robert Butler, Pocatello, Idaho, 1961.

Archaeology of the Dalles Deschutes Regeon, by Strong, Schenk and Steward, University of California Publications in American Archaeology, Berkeley, Cal. 1930.

These books describe the camps I have found most of my points in. It's all over now, the dams that have been built have covered all the Indian camps with water.

Picture number one shows seven points from Yaeger Island. Collectors call these swept wing points or base notched points. Age is 1000 to 2000 years; material is red moss agate, agateized wood, and agate.

Picture number two shows large corner notched points from Priest Rapids. Material is agate and jasper; age 2000 to 3000 years. These large broad points are rather scarce when made of gem material.

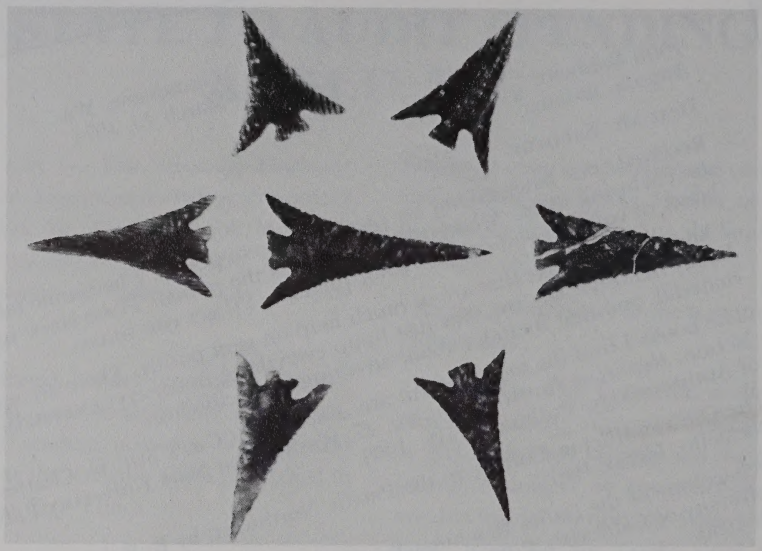
Number three shows Cascade points found near Roosevelt, Wash. Many of these are serrated. All in this picture are made of agate. Age 6000 or more years.

Picture number four shows miscellaneous types and sizes. Material is opal, jasper and agate. Age probably less than 500 years to over 5000 years.

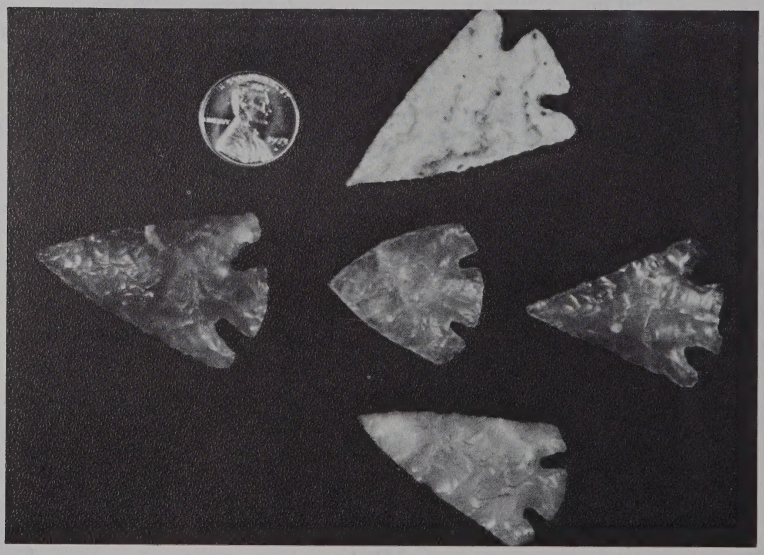
I guess a good caption for the pictures would be, *Gem points from the Mid-Columbia River.*

Sincerely,
Ernest Cowles

GEM POINTS FROM THE MID-COLUMBIA RIVER

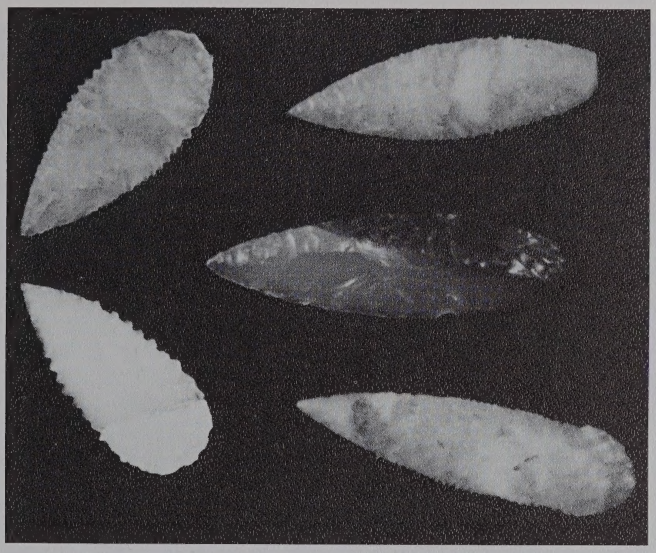


Number one
Swept wing points made of red moss agate, agatized wood and agate.

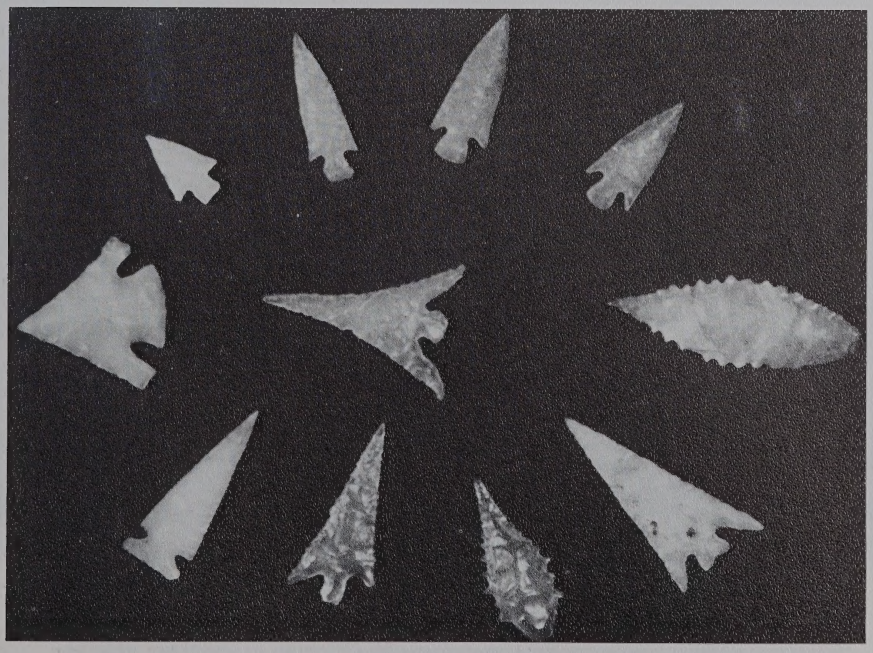


Number two
Large corner notch points. Material is agate and jasper.

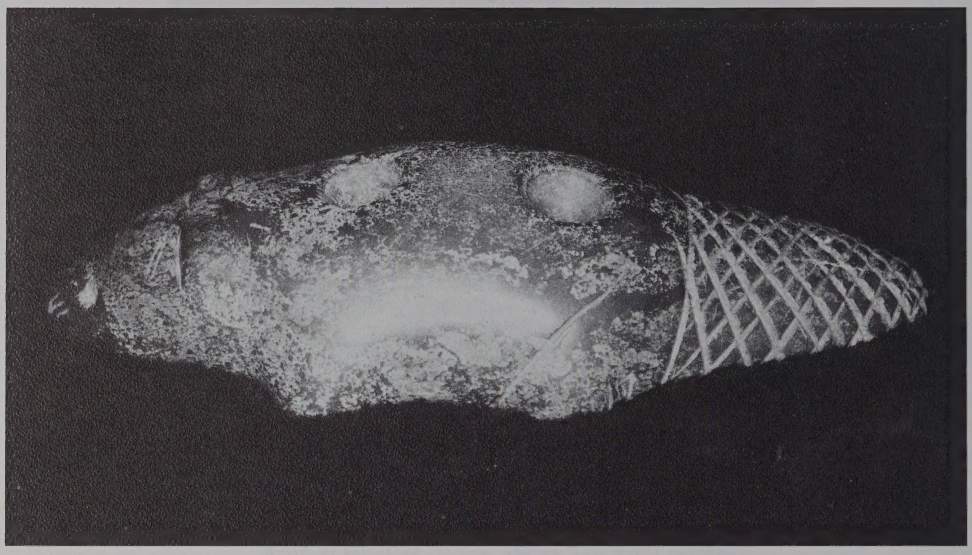
GEM POINTS FROM THE MID-COLUMBIA RIVER

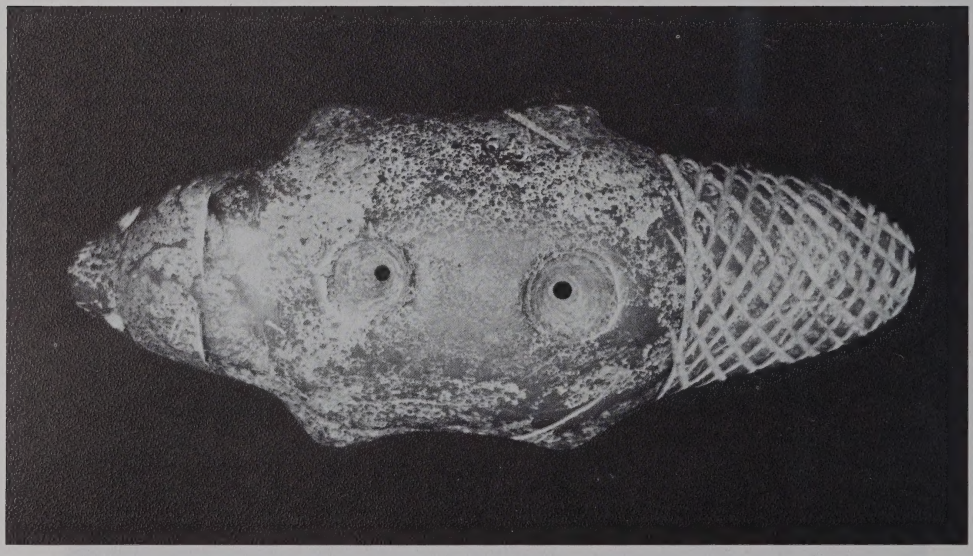


Number three — Cascade points. Material is Agate.



Number four — Miscellaneous gem points from the Columbia River area.





This beaver effigy boatstone is from southern Ohio. Thought to be from a cremated burial due to the heat deterioration portions of the material. This Hopewell artifact remained in the collection of H. C. Follett, archaeologist of Leroy, New York, until 1912.

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

Two fine dovetail type points. The dovetail on left was found in Clay County, Missouri, and is owned by Lyle T. Weeks of Missouri City, Missouri. The dovetail on right was found in Johnson County, Missouri, and is owned by Charles Shewey of Kansas City, Missouri. Both are extremely fine flint artifacts.

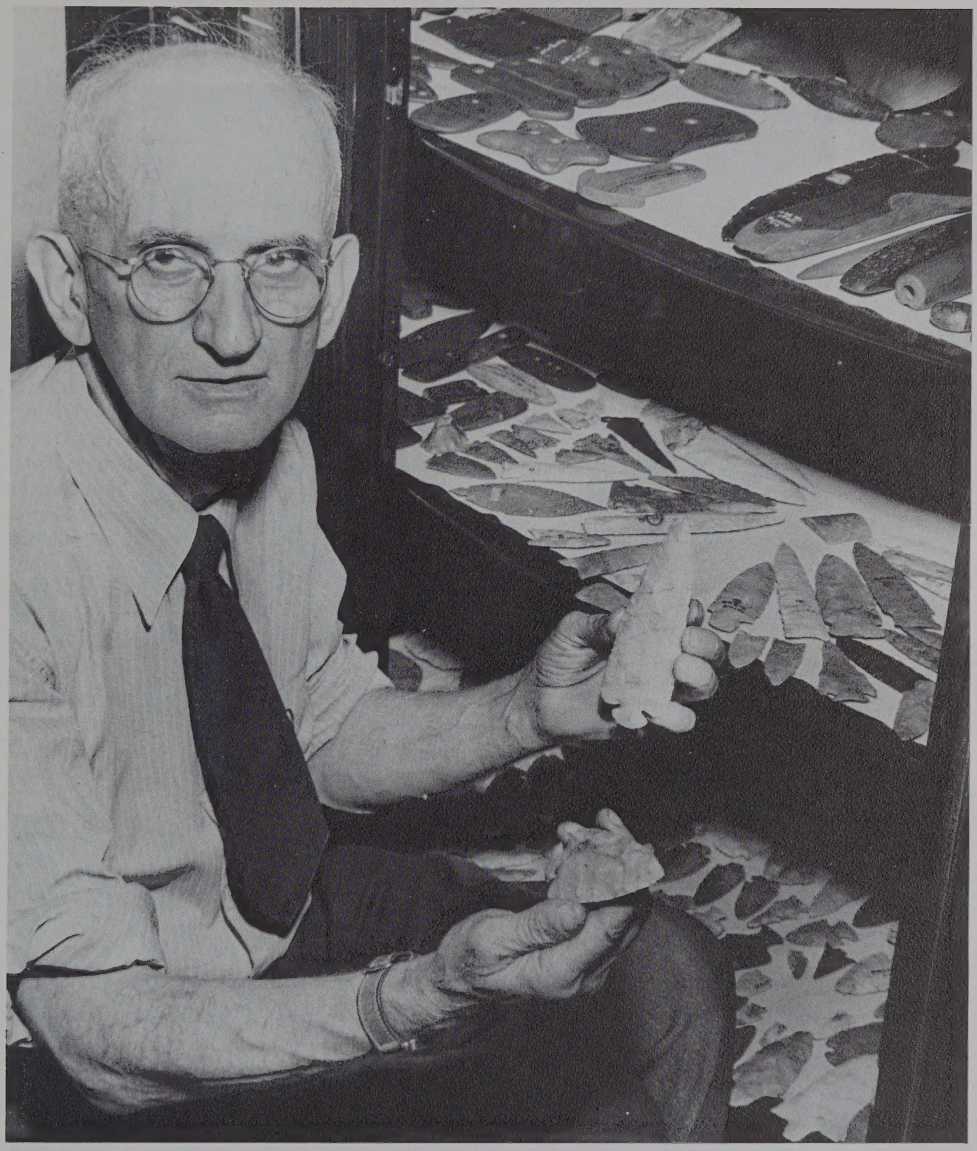
(a) This 5 inch, double notched, drilled butterfly bannerstone of green and black banded slate was found in Drake County, Ohio in 1887.

(b) A spud of this type is a diagnostic trait of the Fort Ancient culture of northern Kentucky and southern Ohio. Material is a dark slate.

(c) A 3½ inch side notched Ohio flintridge point from Franklin County, Ohio. Colors are tan and cream.

All three artifacts formerly in V. E. Ladd collection.

from the collection of
Steve Hart, Fountaintown, Indiana



The late V. E. Ladd is shown here admiring two dovetails. Mr. Ladd collected and offered Indian relics from his home in Toledo, Ohio, and later from Paoli, Indiana. He was known as a gentleman collector. The material on the preceeding page was originally in his collection. The slate spud is visible on the top shelf. The dovetail in his left hand is now in the Earl Townsend Collection. Your staff at REDSKIN is interested in printing good photos of the oldtime collector where top relics are visible. This photo was courtesy of Mr. Irvin Dougherty, Fremont, Indiana. Send the material to the Editor. Thank you.

The Wiley flintridge dovetail was found on April 20, 1976 in Henry County, Indiana on a late Archaic site overlooking Big Blue River. Forrest B. Wiley, owner of the land, has several undrilled, as well as four complete but broken bannerstones from this same location. This 4½ inch very symmetrical point crafted from tan, purple and cream Ohio flintridge material is an example of the best of lithic workmanship.

from the collection of
Gordon Hart, Bluffton, Indiana

PROBLEMATICAL OBJECTS FROM NORTH WEST MISSOURI

Lyle T. Weeks — Missouri City, Missouri

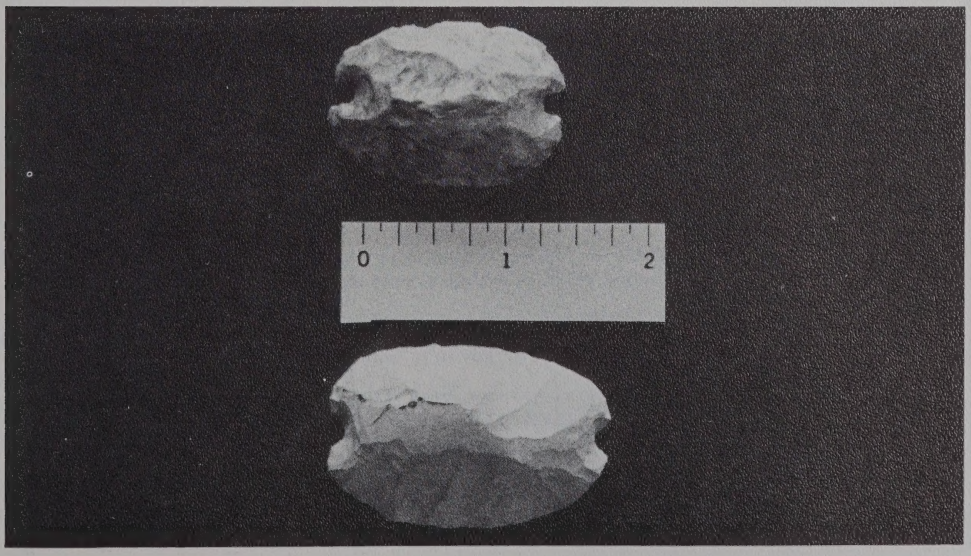
In the spring of 1975 these flint objects (see photo) were plowed out of 23CL2, a Late Middle Woodland site in northeastern Clay County, Missouri. The site is located along an old meander scar of the Missouri River about one half mile north of Missouri City, Missouri. The size of the site is about 20 acres, and it covers an area from the flood plain to the top of a north to south ridge. The top of the ridge is 800 feet in elevation. Most of the surface evidence of the site is Late Middle Woodland (or Kansas City Hopewell). A small amount of Mississippian Material is found on the western edge of the site. The first recorded find of these objects was in 1937 by J. Mett Shippee on this site (personal communication 1975). It is his opinion these objects were used as atlatl weights in place of bannerstones.

Another discovery of the same type artifact was made by the U. S. National Museum team under the direction of Waldo R. Wedel. During the excavation of the Renner Site near Parkville, Missouri, in 1937 and 1938 the team excavated one speciman of the same type. It was Dr. Wedel's opinion that this artifact was used as a sinker or weight. His description will cover any specimen this writer has seen. It follows: The artifact is chipped on both faces and has a low median ridge on one side and is flat on the other. The retouched edges seem to be slightly worn. There is a wide shallow notch on either end. Due to the absence of bannerstones on any of the Kansas City Hopewell sites it is my opinion these early people were using this artifact as an atlatl weight. Bannerstones are found north of Kansas City from Chillicothe to the Illinois line.

References Cited

Wedel, Waldo R., Archaeological Investigations in Platte and Clay Counties, Missouri; United States National Museum Bulletin 183, Plate 18; pp. 57.

Shippee, J. Mett; Missouri Archaeological Society Research Series, Number 5; Figure 51; pp. 83.



MEETING NOTICES:

COLUMBUS, INDIANA, MEETING

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1978 — 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

LEES INN

located on northwest corner of State Rd. 46 and I-65

Phone 812-376-9951 for reservations

Special rates for members

Mailing address: 34415 Jonathan Moore Parkway, Columbus, IN 47201

This meeting is being hosted by Marion and Billy B. Bush

Redskin photographer will be present

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS, MEETING

GENUINE INDIAN RELIC SOCIETY, INC.
SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1978 — 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.
V.F.W. HALL, 915 5th STREET, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

Bring your artifacts for photographing. A first class photographer (Dudley Bravard) will be at your service.

For publication in "The Redskin" or for use in the authentication program.

This meeting is being hosted by Edwin S. Onken and George Hoke

The Ladies Auxiliary will serve lunch at the V.F.W. Hall.

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